

TOSHIBA BIPOLAR LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT SILICON MONOLITHIC

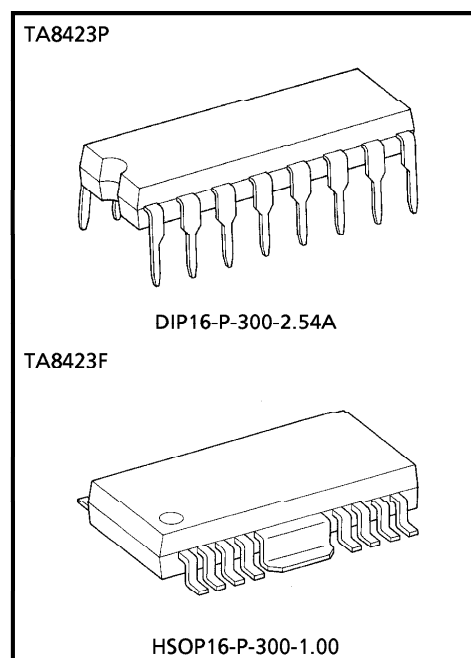
# TA8423P, TA8423F

## 3 PHASE Bi-DIRECTIONAL HALL MOTOR DRIVER

The TA8423P, TA8423F are 3 phase Bi-Directional Hall Motor Driver IC designed for VCR (Capstan, head and reel), ADP, Tape Deck, FDD and other Output Driver for 3 phase bipolar Hall motors.

### FEATURES

- Few external parts required
- Wide operating supply voltage range  
:  $V_{CC(opr)} = 7 \sim 17V$
- Forward rotation, reverse rotation and stop are controlled by 1 terminal signal control and easy to interface with CPU.
- High sensitivity of the position sensing circuit.  
(Hall sensor input) :  $V_H = 20mV_{p-p}$  (Typ.)
- Large output current :  $I_O (MAX.) = 1.2A$
- Protect diodes equipped for all inputs
- Recommend to use TOSHIBA Ga-As Hall sensor "THS100 series"
- Built-in internal reference
- Built-in thermal shut down circuit



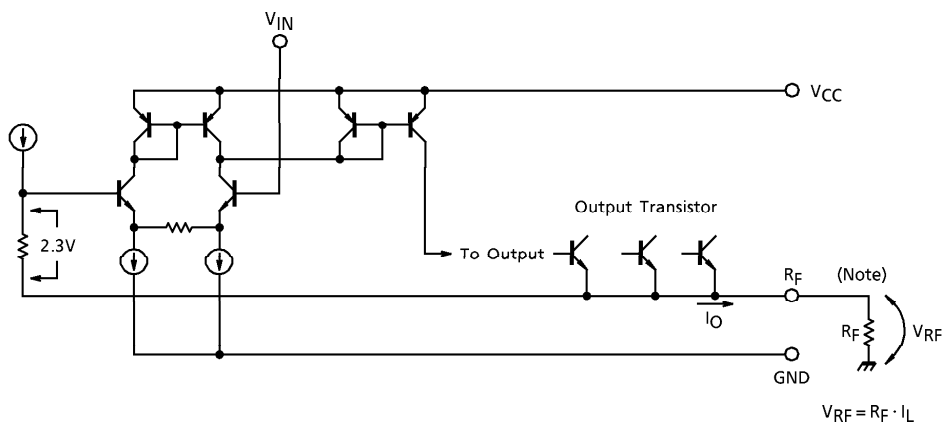
Weight  
 DIP16-P-300-2.54A : 1.11g (Typ.)  
 HSOP16-P-300-1.00 : 0.50g (Typ.)

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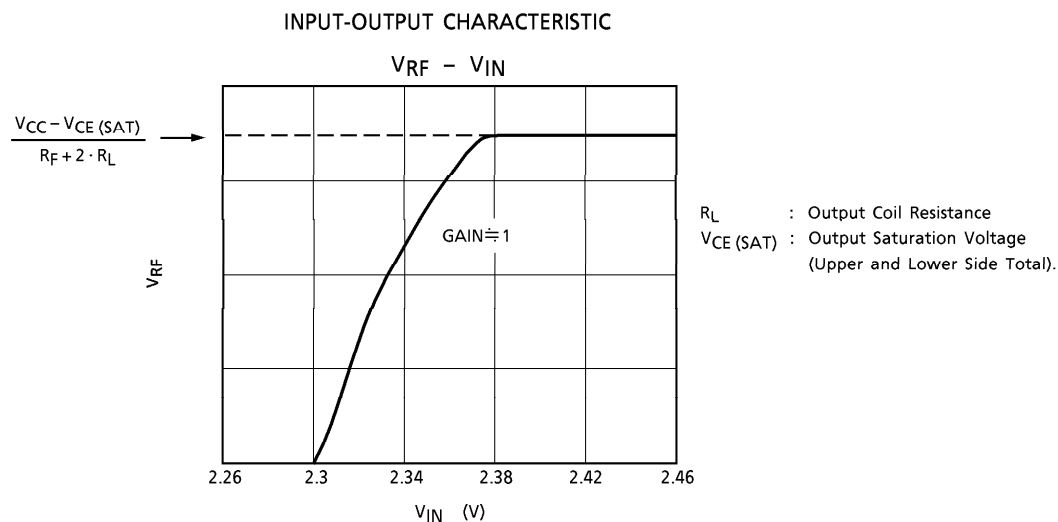
| PIN No. |     | SYMBOL           | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION                     |
|---------|-----|------------------|--|
| P       | F   |                  |  |
| 1       | 1   | V <sub>CC</sub>  | Power supply input terminal.               |
| 2       | 2   | L <sub>a</sub>   | a-phase drive output terminal.             |
| 3       | 3   | R <sub>F</sub>   | Output current detection terminal.         |
| 4       | 4   | FRS              | Forward / Reverse control terminal.        |
| 5       | 5   | V <sub>IN</sub>  | Control Amp. positive input terminal.      |
| 6       | 6   | N.C              | Non Connection.                            |
| 7       | 7   | H <sub>a</sub> + | a-phase Hall Amp. positive input terminal. |
| 8       | 8   | H <sub>a</sub> – | a-phase Hall Amp. negative input terminal. |
| 9       | 9   | H <sub>b</sub> + | b-phase Hall Amp. positive input terminal. |
| 10      | 10  | H <sub>b</sub> – | b-phase Hall Amp. negative input terminal. |
| 11      | 11  | H <sub>c</sub> + | c-phase Hall Amp. positive input terminal. |
| 12      | 12  | H <sub>c</sub> – | c-phase Hall Amp. negative input terminal. |
| 13      | FIN | GND              | GND terminal.                              |
| 14      | 13  | R <sub>F</sub>   | Output current detection terminal.         |
| 15      | 15  | L <sub>c</sub>   | c-phase drive output terminal.             |
| 16      | 16  | L <sub>b</sub>   | b-phase drive output terminal.             |

## 1. Control input circuit



$V_{RF} (= R_F \cdot I_L)$  of feed back voltage is feed backed to negative input of control amp internally. Voltage gain becomes approximately equal to 1 (0dB) by this internal feed back.

(Note) 2 terminals (Pin③, ⑬ for F version and Pin③, ⑭ for P version) are provided for  $R_F$  terminal to decrease the interference caused by internal common impedance. Both Pins are required to connect for stable operation.



$V_{RF}$  is feed back voltage generated by  $R_F$  and output current of  $I_L$ , drive current of  $I_D$  and internal reference circuit current of  $I_R$ .

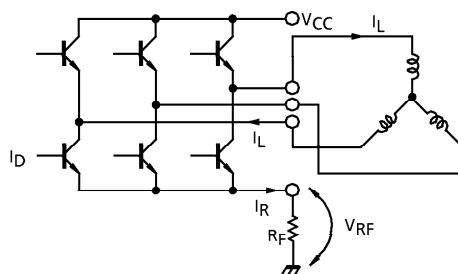
But  $I_O$  and  $I_R$  are negligible therefore,

$$I_R \ll I_L + I_D$$

$$V_{RF} \doteq R_F (I_L + I_O + I_R)$$

$$I_L \gg I_D, I_R$$

$$V_{RF} \doteq R_F \cdot I_L$$

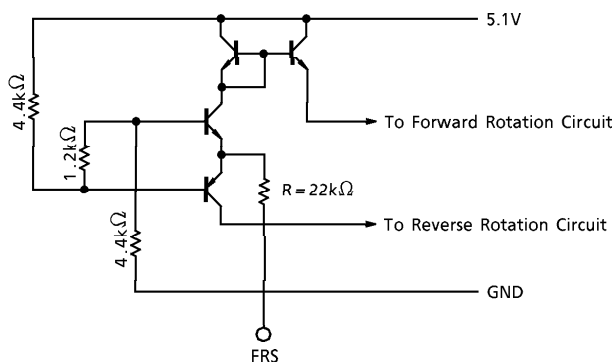


0 Torque state is obtained when less than 2.3V of control voltage fed into input terminal.

0 Torque state also obtained by select a stop mode by controlling FRS input (Pin④).

Less supply current is obtained with this condition.

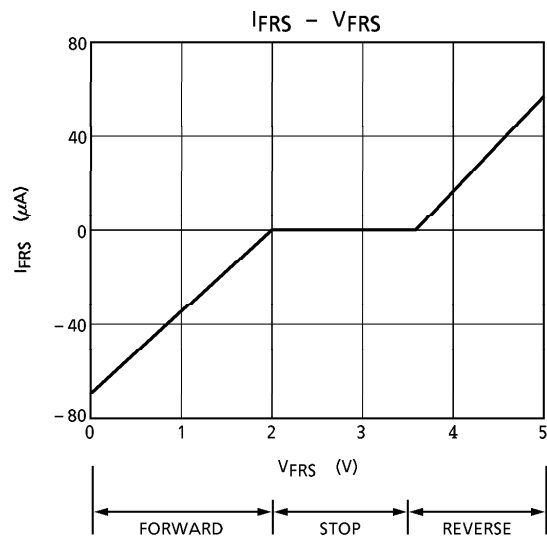
## 2. FRS CIRCUIT



Forward, Reverse and Stop Modes are selectable by controlling this terminal.

Specified voltages are less than 1.3V (Forward), 2.4~3.0V or Open (Stop) and 3.9V~ $V_{CC}$  (Reverse).

$V_{FRS} - I_{FRS}$  characteristic is shown below.



FUNCTION

| FRS INPUT                                | POSITION SENSING INPUT |       |       | OUTPUT                   |       |       |
|--|------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------|
|  | $H_a$                  | $H_b$ | $H_c$ | $L_a$                    | $L_b$ | $L_c$ |
| L<br>( $V_{④} < 1.3V$ )                  | 1                      | 0     | 1     | H                        | L     | M     |
|  | 1                      | 0     | 0     | H                        | M     | L     |
|  | 1                      | 1     | 0     | M                        | H     | L     |
|  | 0                      | 1     | 0     | L                        | H     | M     |
|  | 0                      | 1     | 1     | L                        | M     | H     |
|  | 0                      | 0     | 1     | M                        | L     | H     |
| H<br>( $3.9V < V_{④} < V_{CC}$ )         | 1                      | 0     | 1     | L                        | H     | M     |
|  | 1                      | 0     | 0     | L                        | M     | H     |
|  | 1                      | 1     | 0     | M                        | L     | H     |
|  | 0                      | 1     | 0     | H                        | L     | M     |
|  | 0                      | 1     | 1     | H                        | M     | L     |
|  | 0                      | 0     | 1     | M                        | H     | L     |
| M<br>( $2.4V < V_{④} < 3.0V$<br>or Open) | 1                      | 0     | 1     | High Impedance<br>(Stop) |       |       |
|  | 1                      | 0     | 0     |                          |       |       |
|  | 1                      | 1     | 0     |                          |       |       |
|  | 0                      | 1     | 0     |                          |       |       |
|  | 0                      | 1     | 1     |                          |       |       |
|  | 0                      | 0     | 1     |                          |       |       |

(Note) "1" of the Hall Sensor input means that voltage above +20mV is applied to the positive side of each Hall Sensor from the negative side and "0" means that voltage above +20mV is applied to the negative side from the positive side.  
In this case, needless to say, DC potential must be within the specified common mode voltage range of Hall Sensor input.  
Further, "H", "M" and "L" of output mean  $V_{CC} - V_{SAT1} = 1/2 V_{CC}$  and  $V_{SAT2}$ , respectively.

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** (Ta = 25°C)

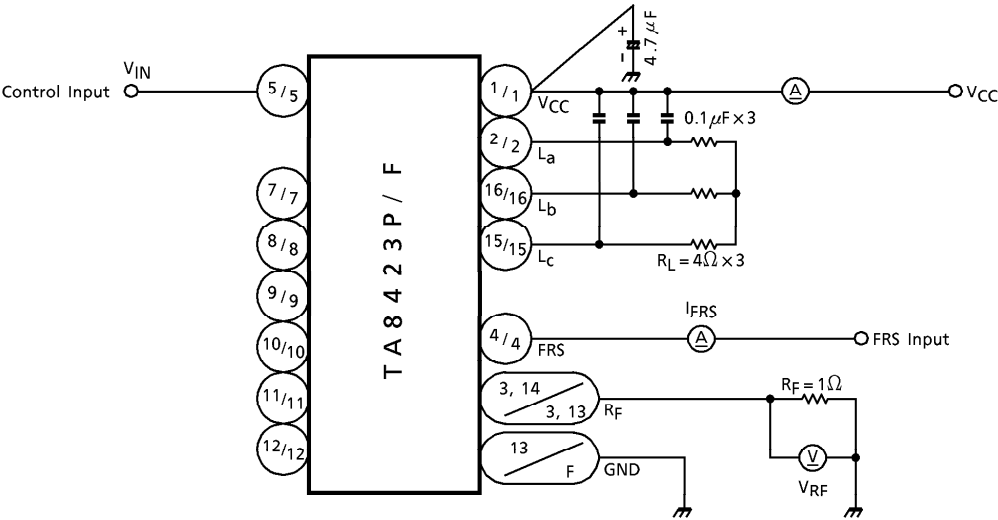
| CHARACTERISTIC            |         | SYMBOL           | RATING       | UNIT              |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Supply Voltage            |         | V <sub>CC</sub>  | 18           | V                 |
| Output Current            |         | I <sub>O</sub>   | 1.2          | A                 |
| Hall Sensor Input Voltage |         | V <sub>H</sub>   | 400          | mV <sub>p-p</sub> |
| Power Dissipation         | TA8423P | P <sub>D</sub>   | 1.2 (Note 1) | W                 |
|                           | TA8423F |                  | 0.9 (Note 1) |                   |
|                           |         |                  | 8.3 (Note 2) |                   |
| Operating Temperature     |         | T <sub>opr</sub> | − 30~75      | °C                |
| Storage Temperature       |         | T <sub>stg</sub> | − 55~150     | °C                |

(Note 1) No heat sink

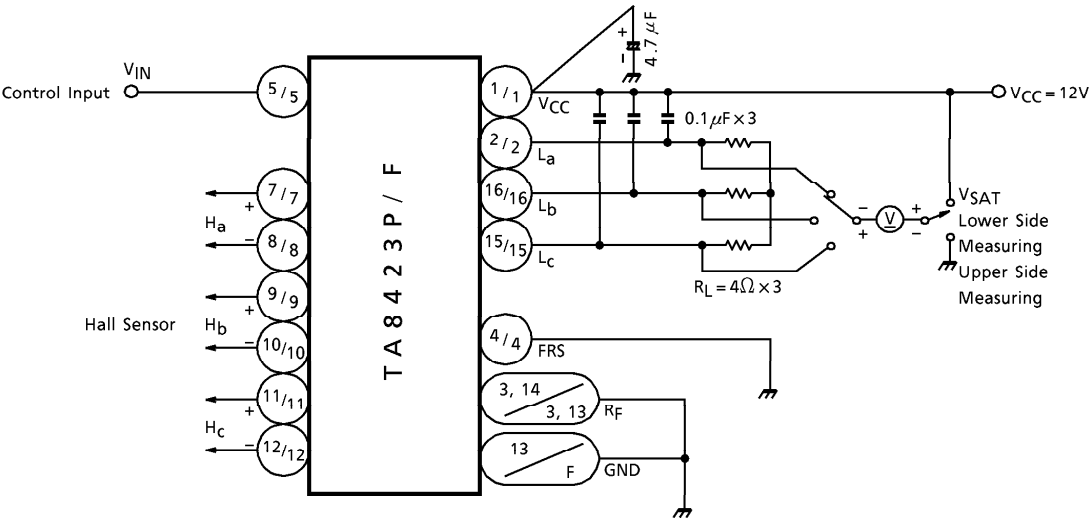
(Note 2) T<sub>c</sub> = 25°C**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (V<sub>CC</sub> = 12V, Ta = 25°C)

| CHARACTERISTIC                                  |  | SYMBOL              | TEST CIR-CUIT | TEST CONDITION                   | MIN. | TYP. | MAX.                | UNIT              |
|---|--|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------|------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Supply Current                                  |  | I <sub>CC1</sub>    | 1             | FRS open                         | 4    | 8    | 19                  | mA                |
|   |  | I <sub>CC2</sub>    |               | FRS = 5V                         | 4.5  | 9    | 21                  |                   |
|   |  | I <sub>CC3</sub>    |               | V <sub>CC</sub> = 18V, FRS = GND | 5.5  | 11   | 22                  |                   |
| Control Amp.                                    | Reference Voltage                        | V <sub>ref</sub>    | 1             | —                                | 2.2  | 2.3  | 2.4                 | V                 |
|   | Voltage Gain                             | G <sub>V</sub>      |               | —                                | —    | 0    | —                   | dB                |
|   | Input Current                            | I <sub>in</sub>     |               | V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.5V           | —    | 2.5  | 10                  | μA                |
|   | Reference Voltage Ripple Rejection Ratio | R <sub>r</sub>      |               | —                                | −60  | —    | —                   | dB                |
| Cut-off Current                                 | Upper Side                               | I <sub>OL</sub> (U) | —             | V <sub>CC</sub> = 18V            | —    | —    | 50                  | μA                |
|   | Lower Side                               | I <sub>OL</sub> (L) |               | V <sub>CC</sub> = 18V            | —    | —    | 50                  |                   |
| Saturation Voltage                              | Upper Side                               | V <sub>SAT1</sub>   | 2             | I <sub>L</sub> = 1A              | —    | 1.5  | 1.9                 | V                 |
|   | Lower Side                               | V <sub>SAT2</sub>   |               | I <sub>L</sub> = 1A              | —    | 0.8  | 1.2                 |                   |
| Gain Difference                                 |  | ΔG <sub>V</sub>     | 1             | —                                | —    | —    | ±1                  | %                 |
| Residual Output Voltage                         |  | V <sub>OR</sub>     | 1             | —                                | —    | 0    | 10                  | mV <sub>p-p</sub> |
| Position Sensing Input                          | Input Sensitivity                        | V <sub>H</sub>      | —             | —                                | —    | 20   | —                   | mV                |
|   | Common Mode Voltage Range                | CMR <sub>H</sub>    | 3             |                                  | 2.0  | —    | V <sub>CC</sub> − 3 | V                 |
|   | Input Offset Voltage                     | V <sub>HO</sub>     | —             |                                  | —    | 0    | 5                   | mV                |
| Rotation Control (Input Operation Voltage)      | Forward                                  | V <sub>F</sub>      | 1             | —                                | −0.3 | —    | 1.3                 | V                 |
|   | Stop                                     | V <sub>S</sub>      |               | —                                | 2.4  | —    | 3.0                 |                   |
|   | Reverse                                  | V <sub>R</sub>      |               | —                                | 3.9  | —    | V <sub>CC</sub>     |                   |
| Thermal Shut Down Circuit Operating Temperature |  | TSD                 | —             | —                                | 150  | —    | —                   | °C                |

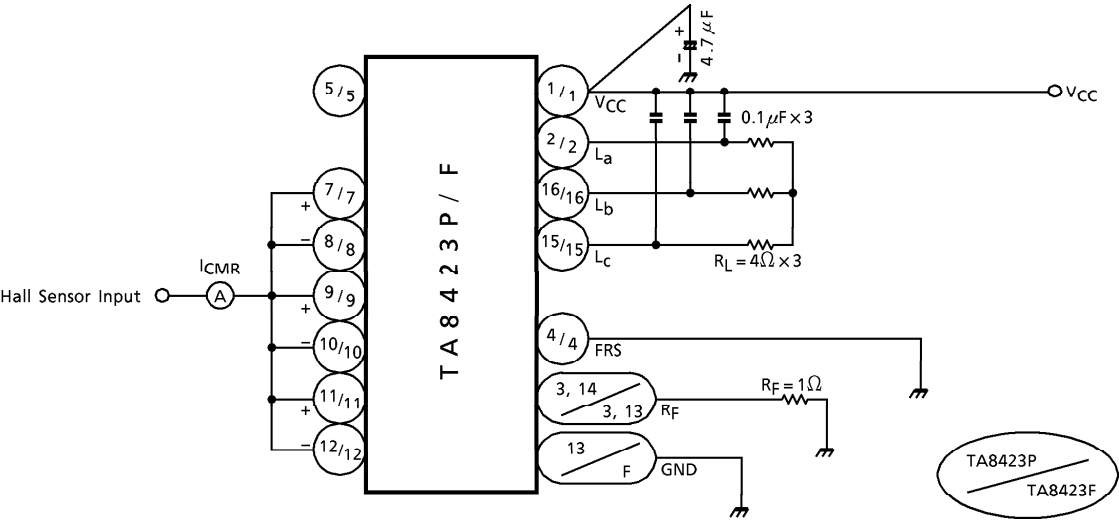
TEST CIRCUIT 1



TEST CIRCUIT 2

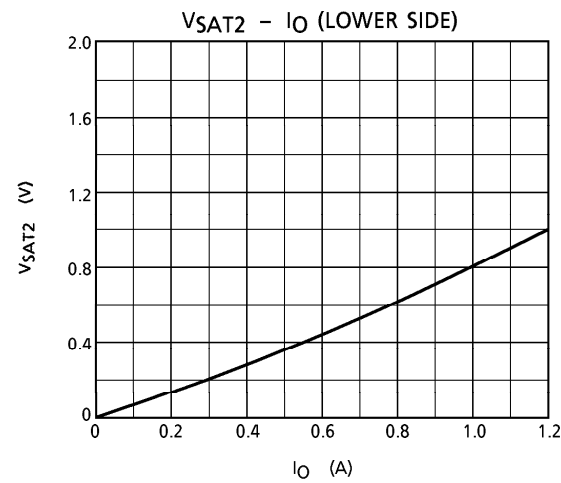
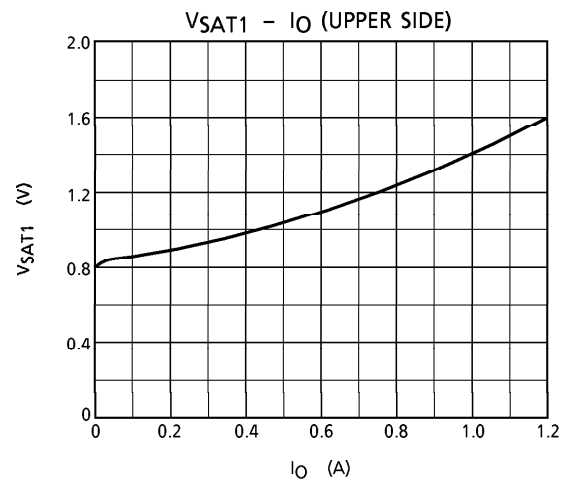


TEST CIRCUIT 3

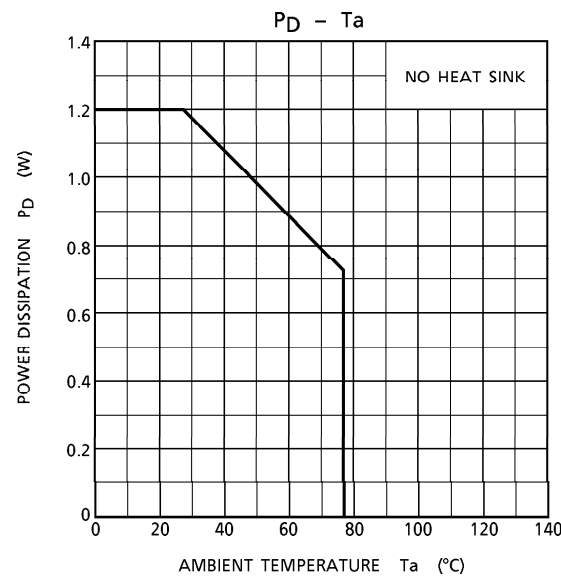




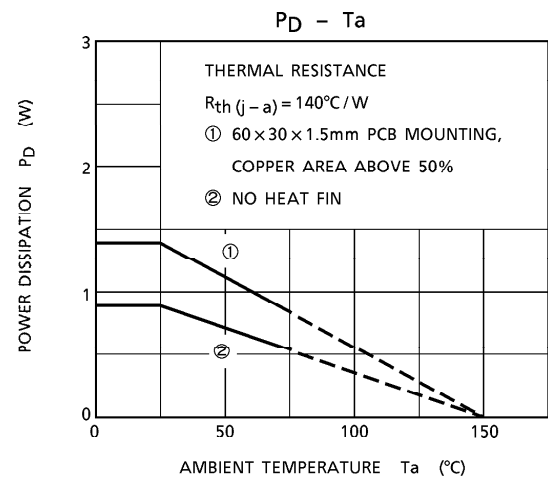
Output Amplifier Saturation Voltage Characteristics



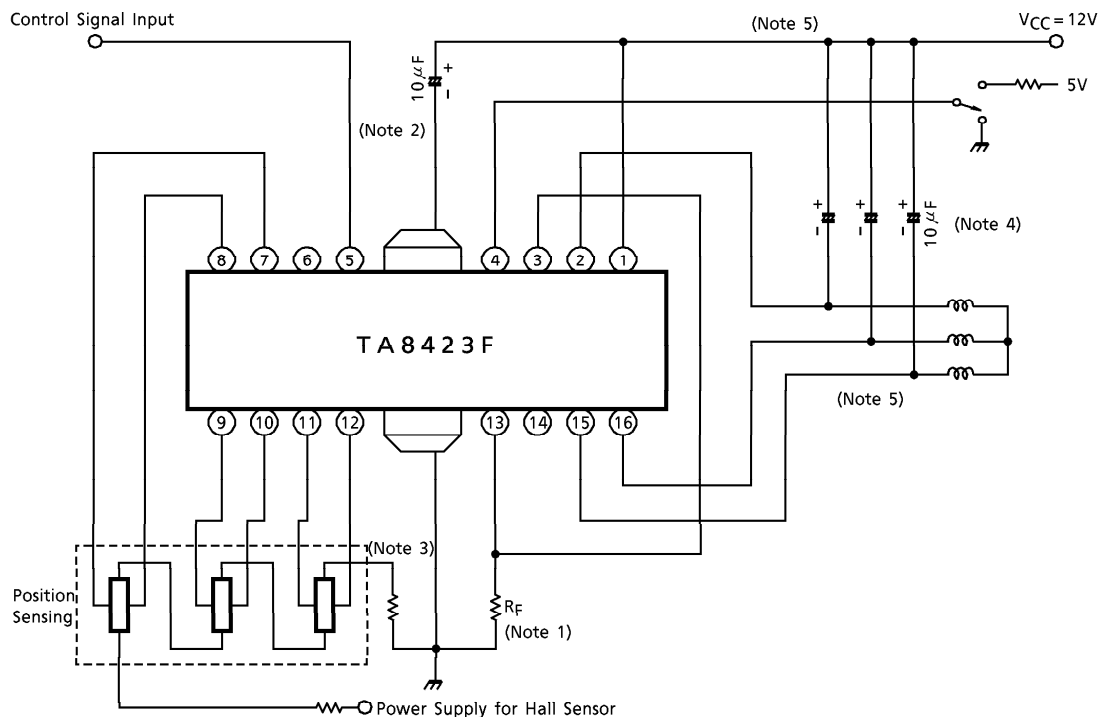
TA8423P



TA8423F



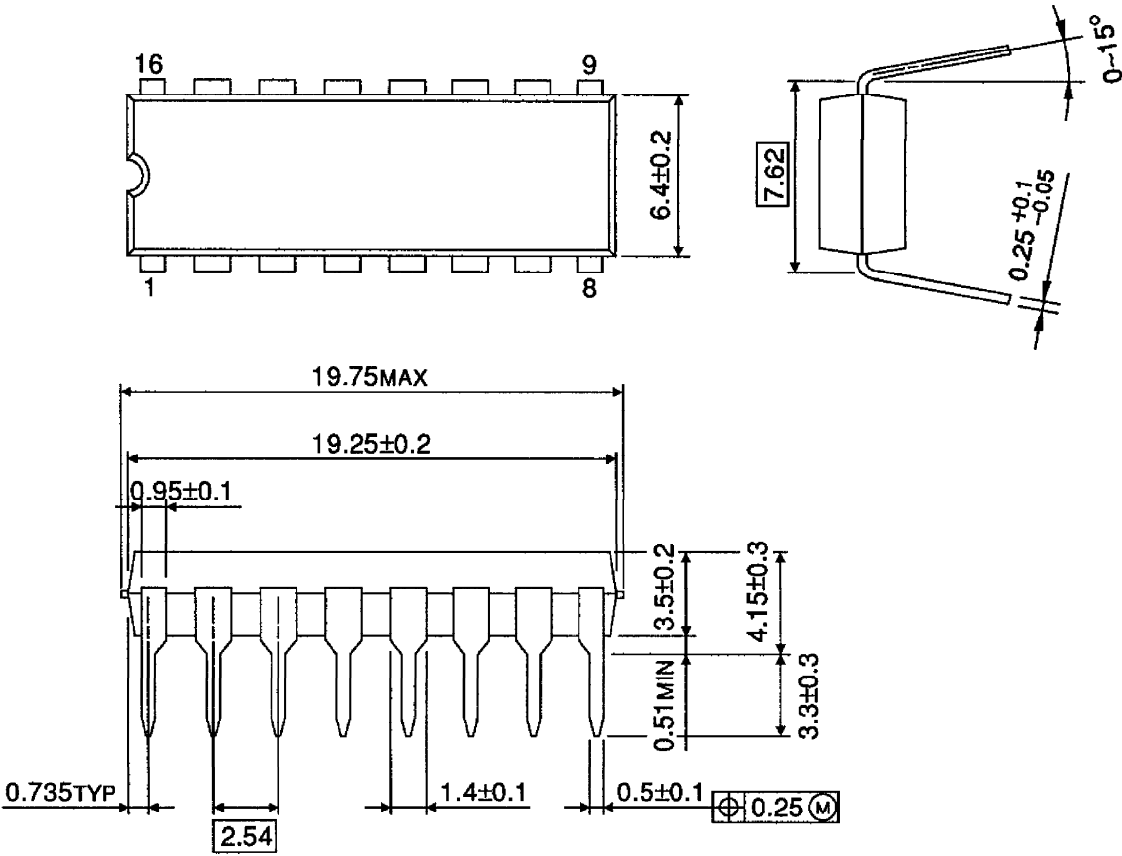
## APPLICATION CIRCUIT



- (Note 1) Recommendable value of  $R_F$  is  $0.3$  to  $5\Omega$ . It depends on required initial torque, gain, coil impedance and control voltage of Pin 5.
- (Note 2) To connect directly to IC Pin (Fin for F version and 13 Pin for P version) and GND to eliminate the influence of common impedance. It is required to increase the value of this capacitance for stable operations in case of poor wiring or patterning of PCB.
- (Note 3) Special care should be taken not to have a common impedance with GND line,  $R_F$  GND line and Hall Sensor GND line.
- (Note 4) Please select to optimum value for eliminate a vibration noise and parasitic oscillation. And also to change the connection (for example, each output to  $V_{CC}$  or to  $R_F$ ) for getting better characteristics.
- (Note 5) Utmost care is necessary in the design of the output line,  $V_{CC}$  and GND line since IC may be destroyed due to short-circuit between outputs, air contamination fault, or fault by improper grounding.

OUTLINE DRAWING  
DIP16-P-300-2.54A

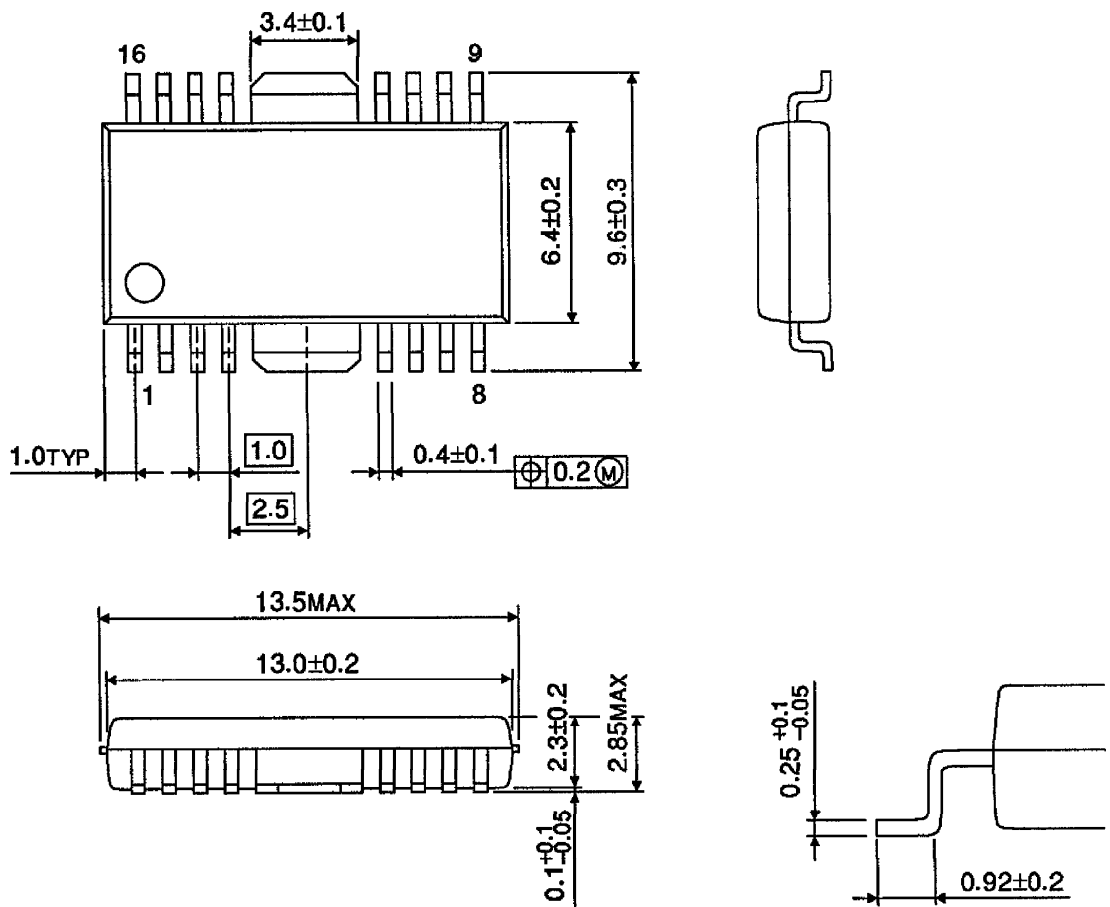
Unit : mm



Weight : 1.11g (Typ.)

OUTLINE DRAWING  
HSOP16-P-300-1.00

Unit : mm



Weight : 0.50g (Typ.)